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The People's Korea

No. 770 | EVERY WEDNESDAY | DECEMBER 3, 1975 | (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung received on November 30 the delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization.
(KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Southwest Africa

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Nov. 23 granted an audience to the delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Sam Nujoma, President of the Southwest Africa People's Organization.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Li Hwa Son, personage concerned.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization and had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation said that he was very glad to see the great leader who enjoys the infinite respect of the peoples of the whole world and the revolutionary peoples in Africa and offered to the respected and beloved leader the fervent militant greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the Southwest Africa People's Organization and the fighting Namibian people and combatants.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and expressed firm solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Namibian people.

The delegation presented a gift of the best wishes to the great leader.

Dahomey

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, on Nov. 22 granted an audience to Abdoulaye Issa, Member of the Political Bureau of the National Revolutionary Council of Dahomey, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the guest in our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest courteously conveyed to the great leader the warm greetings of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Republic of Dahomey, wishing him a long life in good health and a personal letter of His Excellency President to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this, asked the guest to convey his friendly greetings to His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou and talked about further strengthening and developing friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Koreans from Japan

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung granted on Nov. 19 an audience to the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan spending significant days in the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kim Chang O, vice-director of the industrial department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Personages concerned were also on hand.

The members of the delegation who were received in audience by the great leader whom they have always revered from the bottom of their hearts and held in high esteem with loyalty in the faraway alien land shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" looking up to the fatherly leader, unable to keep back the tears of irrepressible emotion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with each member of the delegation and had a conversation with them in a cordial atmosphere.

That day, the great leader had a photograph taken with the members of the delegation.

(KCNA)

Report Meet Marks 30th Birthday of KDWU

A grand report meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Nov. 17 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Put up with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and sun of the nation, who founded the original idea and theory on the solution of the women's question by embodying the immortal Juche idea, clearly pointed to the road of finally solving the question of women's emancipation and has led the women's movement of our country along the one straight path of victory.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans reading: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and the placard reading: "May the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

The spacious meeting hall was packed to capacity with functionaries of the women's union and working women in the capital.

Wives of foreign diplomatic envoys in our country were invited to the report meeting.

At 5:30 p.m. the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the pioneer of the Juche-based cause of women's emancipation, founder of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and guide of the Korean women's movement, appeared on the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

The entire attendants, their hearts swelling with infinite reverence and loyalty to the respected and beloved leader, enthusiastically welcomed the fatherly leader with the rousing cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and stormy applause.

Functionaries of the women's union courteously presented a floral basket to the fatherly leader and reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader.

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council; vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; and Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Yang Hyong Sop and Ho Dam and responsible functionaries of Party and power bodies and working people's organizations, functionaries of the women's union, women anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and women labour innovators.

An opening address was made at the report meeting. It began with the playing of the nationa' anthem.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu conveyed amid the thunderous applause of the attendants the congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the entire members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and women thanks to the solicitude of the great leader.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, delivered a report.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the report meeting.

The report meeting closed with a chorus of the song "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

The report meeting was followed by an art performance given by artists of a central art troupe in Pyongyang and kindergarten children from different parts of the country.

Report of Chairman Kim Song Ae

Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, delivered a report which reads in part:

Comrade Kim Song Ae said that though the Korean Democratic Women's Union is only 30 years old, the Korean women's movement has a glorious history of nearly half a century and its brilliant revolutionary tradition.

Saying that the Korean women turned out in the struggle for the independence of the country and the emancipation of the women under the leadership of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung from the time when he stood in the van of our revolution, and the glorious history of our modern women's movement started in that time, Comrade Kim Song Ae went on:

The great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung regarded the women's question as one of the fundamental questions of social revolution and paid deep attention to the solution of the women's question from the very day he took the road of revolution in his early years and has since led the women's emancipation movement of our country along the one straight path of victory.

The great leader was the first in the history of the world women's movement to found an original idea and theory for the settlement of the women's question by embodying the Juche idea and brightly lit the road ahead of the women's movement at each stage of the revolutionary development.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader President Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the character of our revolution and the historic experiences of the women's movement in our country, formulated, in the ten-point programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the tasks for the women's emancipation: To ensure equality

(Continued on page 3)

11th Plenum of 5th CC of Workers' Party of Korea Held

PYONGYANG, Nov. 22 (KCNA)—The 11th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between November 19 and 21, 1975.

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party. It was also attended by Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

Functionaries of central organs and working people's organizations and functionaries of provincial, city, county, factory and enterprise Party organizations were present at the plenary meeting as observers.

The plenary meeting discussed the national economy plan for 1976.

The department concerned of the Central Committee of the Party presented a report on the national economy plan for 1976 and many comrades made speeches.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung made a concluding speech at the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting laid stress on capturing the readjustment height and conducting an overall preparatory work for a new grand construction next year.

A relevant decision was adopted at the plenary meeting.

"Campus Spyring Case" Total Frameup by "KCIA" To Mislead Public

"KCIA" Nabs 21 Progressive Student Youth

—The puppet Central Intelligence Agency, the heinous den of murderers and special agents, on November 22 announced that it had uncovered what it termed "campus spyring case" and arrested 21 progressive youths and students allegedly involved in it and transferred them to the puppet prosecution, according to a report from Seoul. Among them are 12 Koreans from Japan studying in south Korea.

The victims of this crackdown are students of Seoul University, Koryo University, Theological College, Pusan University and Catholic University and youths of Chinan, North Cholla Province, and Ryesan, South Chungchong Province.

They, the report says, formed organisations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in the universities and colleges and carried out energetic activities for the overthrow of the fascist "revitalisation system" and for the democratization of the south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, tightening bonds with students, believers, intellectuals and figures of other circles.

The south Korean youths and students are subjected to slave's non-rights and sufferings hardly bearable to humanity, the dignity of the nation and democratic freedom savagely violated, due to the unpardonable treacheries and barbaric fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the despicable stooge of the U.S. imperialists. It was only too natural a patriotic act for those young people, their blood boiling, to have formed struggle organisations and carried on activities to reshape society and save the country.

But, the Pak Jung Hi special agent group arrested them and put them to brutal tortures and is now bent on intrigues to impose harsh penalties upon them on charges of "spying," alleging that they "plotted to create a social unrest and disorder by causing a disturbance" or rise in "a rebellion" on somebody's "instructions."

Its accusation of "spying" against these progressive youths and students is a sheer fabrication and a stupid farce for justifying its beastly repression camouflaged with "anti-communism."

It is an old game of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to start a new repressive campaign and try to mislead public opinion by faking up a shocking "case" whenever it is driven to the wall.

The wholesale arrest of the progressive youths and students by the puppet gang and the "anti-communist" repressive row again kicked up by it are a last-ditch effort made by it to mislead public opinion, thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture by a more hopeless development of the situation in which the anti-fascist, anti-"government" sentiments are daily mounting among the south Korean people and their intrigue to create "two Koreas" has flopped dismally with the endorsement at the UN General Assembly of the resolution demanding the disbandment of the "UN Command" in south Korea and withdrawal from there of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops wearing the "UN forces" helmets.

In this the gangsters revealed their sinister scheme to make again wholesale arrests of the patriotic youths, students and people who fought against fascism and for democracy in the past and crack down more harshly upon the democratic movement of the youths and students.

This is clearly evidenced by their outcries that the demonstration struggles of students waged at south Korean universities and colleges "during the last few years" were "manipulated behind the scene" by someone.

The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique is resorting to an allout repression against the progressive youths and students in an effort to get out of the hopeless crisis today. But no one will yield to it or be frightened by it.

English-language newspapers report that the "KCIA" arrested 21 progressive student youth.

S. Korean Groups Here Issue Statements

Some south Korean residents' groups in Japan on Nov. 22 labeled the reported arrest of progressive youth and students by the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" as a frame-up aimed at strengthening Pak Jung Hi's "regime."

Pak Dok Man, Chairman of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," made public a statement on November 22 in Tokyo. The statement said:

This "spyring case" is one more vicious suppressive intrigue hatched by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" faced with a serious crisis within and without.

In its announcement the "Central Intelligence Agency" described the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" as the backstage wirepuller in the "case." This is a sheer fabrication.

The statement continued:

It is clear that the "case" reflects the intention of its author to suppress our organisation, frightened by the anti-Pak Jung Hi movement steadily mounting abroad, particularly by the underground activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the just activities of our organisation and its influence.

Undoubtedly, the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which has been driven into a predicament as its fabrication of the "case of Chominryou" (the "Federation of Koreans in Japan for the Promotion of Democracy") was fully laid bare is scheming to wave off the denunciation of the overseas compatriots.

We will continue to fight to overthrow the Pak "regime," more firmly uniting with the forces fighting for democracy at home and abroad.

The central headquarters of the League of South Korean Youths in Japan (Hanchoong), in a statement on the afternoon of Nov. 22, said that the reported arrest was a frame-up designed to strengthen the Pak "regime."

Chongryun Statement

In its Nov. 25 statement, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) denounced the puppet CIA who cooked up a "campus spyring case."

Follows a summary of the statement:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rounded up progressive student youth and put them to brutal tortures and is now bent on intrigues to connect the DPRK and Chongryun with them, by fabricating a stupid evidence that they had received "instructions" from somebody else and carried it out.

This is a habitual method used by the Pak clique to escape from a crisis, by faking up a shocking "case." It is also a worn-out way of the Pak clique to mislead the public opinion.

As the Pak clique was openly exposed as the mastermind of the malicious plot to discredit Chongryun with a "KCIA"-fathered bogus organization called "Chominryun," they faked this "case" to divert

The arrests are aimed at oppressing Korean residents' movements gaining momentum outside south Korea by claiming that the alleged spies used Japan as a base for their activities, the statement said.

It flatly denied the KCIA's allegation that Paek Ok Kwang, who was said to be the ringleader, had been affiliated with Hanchong.

A spokesman of the Japan chapter of the National Congress for Restoration of Democracy and National Reunification in South Korea also labeled the "KCIA's" charge as a frame-up, saying that the Pak "regime" arrests a ring of "spies" every time the regime faced a crisis.

the public denunciation and hatred for them.

It is not accidental that the Pak clique is running amuck in the anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun row. As everyone knows, the resolution co-sponsored by the 43 UN member states was adopted with an overwhelming majority vote at the UNGA.

The south Korean student youth are getting support from the world's good-natured people for their struggle for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country. They are now courageously fighting for the right to existence in opposition to the "revitalisation system" in face of the bayonets of the enemy.

Such being the case, the Pak clique, isolated internally and internationally, is trying hard to perpetuate the division of the nation, while intensifying provocative new war manoeuvres. They also are bent on suppressing all the democratic forces who happen to stand in their way.

The Pak clique inflicted brutal torture on democratic figures, opposition leaders, men of religious, academic and press circles, student youth and many others, including the poet Kim Ji Ha and Kim Chol, adviser to the United Socialist Party and put them to a murderous court.

With this "second case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students," the number of the arrested students by the Pak clique on charges of "violation of the emergency measures" amounts to several hundreds.

Whatever plot the Pak clique may use, they can never escape from their imminent ruin. The more they suppress the south Korean people, the more intensive are their indignation and resistance.

(Continued from page 1)

based on humanity irrespective of sex, to improve the social position of women and respect their personalities. The idea of the fatherly leader on freeing the women from all manner of social and personal oppression and inequality and ensuring them equality based on humanity irrespective of sex is the programme for the emancipation of women expounding the essential content and task for the settlement of the women's question at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The whole course of the women's movement in our country is the glorious course along which the original idea of the great leader on the solution of the women's question has been brilliantly embodied and triumphed.

Pointing out that the pre-eminent idea of the respected and beloved leader on the emancipation of the women was brilliantly embodied in the women's emancipation movement of our country by Kang Ban Sok (mother of President Kim Il Sung), the great mother of Korea, Comrade Kim Song Ae said:

The women's association organized and guided by Kang Ban Sok and its brilliant activity marked the start of the Juche-based women's emancipation movement in our country and laid a solid groundwork for the development of the women's movement.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the guidance of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung marked an epochal turning-point in the women's emancipation movement, the reporter noted, and further said: Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist fighter and outstanding woman activist, and a large number of women revolutionary fighters readily dedicated their youth and lives to the heroic struggle for the great leader, and for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women, going through all hardships and difficulties.

Comrade Kim Song Ae stressed that the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the Korean women's movement was established in the course of the twenty-odd year long arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and it became firm assets for the development of the women's movement in our country after liberation.

Saying that under the wise leadership of the great leader, the women's movement of our country entered a new stage of its development after liberation, Comrade Kim Song Ae continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"To organizationally unite the women who account for one half of the entire membership of our society acquires great importance in expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces and accelerating the construction of a rich and powerful new state.

"Drawing on our experience gained in the women's activities during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we must organize a women's union embracing the broad sections of working women in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and the demand of the new situation."

Noting that on the personal initiative of the great leader and under his guidance, the Korean Democratic Women's Union was founded on November 18, 1945, Comrade Kim Song Ae said:

The founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union was a great victory of the idea and theory of the great leader on building a Juche-based women's union and marked a historic turning-point in the development of the Korean women's movement.

The enforcement of the law on sex equality (July 30, 1946) was a historic event of great significance in realizing the social emancipation of the women and developing the women's movement onto a new stage.

She noted that our women were awakened and tempered politically and ideologically and grew to be a more powerful revolutionary force in the rigorous trials of the Fatherland Liberation War and played a great part in the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy and in the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Saying that the great leader, on a scientific analysis of the law governing the socialist and communist construction after the establishment of the socialist system, indicated a new way of finally solving the women's question, Comrade Kim Song Ae stressed: The fatherly leader's unique idea on revolutionizing and working-classizing the women is a great programme illumining the road of victoriously advancing the women's movement and finally solving the women's question.

Comrade Kim Song Ae said: Today all our women are armed firmly with the Juche idea and growing to be reliable women revolutionaries of Juche type who thoroughly adhere to the principles of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the teachings of the great leader and Party policies and devote their all to the struggle to lessen the deep concern of the fatherly leader and the Central Committee of the Party.

Saying that today the women of our country are playing an important part in the country's political, economic and cultural life, Comrade Kim Song Ae went on:

There are in our country today 7,051 women deputies to power bodies at all levels from the Supreme People's Assembly to the county people's assemblies who account for 33 per cent of the total number of deputies. Women account for 48 per cent of the entire labour force in our national economy and large numbers of women are holding such responsible posts as directors of factories and chairmen of co-operative farm management boards. Now women are rendering active services for the socialist construction in all fields of the national economy including light industry, agriculture, education and public health and playing an important role even in the field of geological prospecting, crossing steep mountains.

Noting that over the past 30 years the women's union has strengthened and developed to be a powerful transition belt of the Workers' Party of Korea and a true revolutionary organization of the women, Comrade Kim Song Ae said:

The women in the northern half of the Republic will actively support and encourage with might and main the south Korean women in their struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Referring to the tasks of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in the struggle for strengthening the international solidarity with our revolution, Comrade Kim Song Ae emphasized: The Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean women will vigorously fight for the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the women of the socialist countries, in unity with the third world women and in unity with all progressive women of the world, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.(KCNA)

A view of the report meeting held in Pyongyang on Nov. 17, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

Korean Women

North : Equal Partners

The women in the northern half of the DPRK represent 48 per cent in the labour composition of the national economy.

In Korea, today, a large number of women are powerfully pushing one of the two wheels of the revolution with equal rights with men in the Party, state and economic organs and in the educational, cultural and public health domains.

They include 162,567 specialists, engineers and assistant engineers.

A good many women are at responsible posts in different branches of the national economy and in the scientific and cultural fields.

In the rural economy, more than 900 women are chairmen of the management boards of co-operative farms, 32 of whom are Labour Heroines of the Republic.

Quite a few industrial establishments, schools and public health organs are run by women only. And women play a fairly high role in the domains of commerce and public service and in the textile, daily necessaries and foodstuff industries and educational, cultural and public health domains.

Of the 541 members of the Supreme People's Assembly women number 113

Among the women there are many recipients of "Order of Kim Il Sung" and Heroines of the Republic and Labour Heroines of the Republic and tens of thousands of winners of state orders, a great many doctors, professors, people's actresses and merited actresses, people's sportswomen and merited sportswomen.

Over 7,000 deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and power organs of all other levels, or 33 per cent, are women.

Under the warm care of the great leader, modernly furnished nurseries and kindergartens have made their appearance (they total 60,000) and 3,500,000 children are growing in happiness at state and social expense, with nothing more to desire.

With the successful progress of the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the great leader in our country in the recent years, the foodstuff and clothing industries have made a vast development and modern kitchen utensils and daily necessaries of wide variety have been produced and supplied in large quantities to free the women from the heavy burden of household chores and create still better all conditions for their launching forth into society.

The women and children are particularly protected in our country by such state measures as the maternity leave (77 days), shorter workday for mothers with many children (they receive the same wages as men for six-hour working day), steady increase of the maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens.

The standard of general knowledge and technical and cultural level of the women have also risen remarkably. The women above 40 who did not receive a regular education in the past will all finish the working people's middle schools in one or two years to come.

The women of our country will all possess the knowledge at least of the level of the senior middle school graduate and one or more modern technique each and they will successfully attain this goal in the near future.

◀ A woman dentist at the Sep. 15 weekly nursery in the city of Pyongyang

▲ Tots from three months to five years old are accommodated in daily, weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens at state expense.

◀ Workers in the Sariwon Textile Mill, who fulfilled their 6-Year Plan assignments by Jul. 8 this year, are redoubling their efforts to produce textile more than 1.5 times, compared with last year.

▼ A woman tractor driver accelerating the land readjustment work

South : Maltreated

Underground Rev. Fighter Attends World Women's Congress

"World Congress for International Women's Year" was held in Berlin, the German Democratic Republic Oct. 20-24 with the attendance of over 2,000 progressive women from 128 countries.

One of chief attractions of the congress was a representative of an underground woman revolutionary organization in south Korea.

She, named Kim Gum Sun, seemed to be in mid-thirties.

She made speeches at the first and third commissions. She gave vivid accounts of the revolutionary struggles now being carried out at home against heavy odds defying human imagination.

She also met the press. Follow highlights of her prepared statement....Ed.

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The condition of the south Korean women is indescribably miserable.

The working women feel constant fear of hunger and starvation in the worst standard of living.

A lot of women are being sold out to the alien countries hundreds of thousands of miles away, only to be permanent slaves and are under hard work and contempt as playthings of the sensualists under the guide of the tourists.

Wherever they set foot, the Yankees rape and violate our women and kill them by all heinous and brutal methods if they do not obey their passions.

The Yankees even strip the women of the clothes to paint their whole bodies and cut their hairs.

Even at this moment in south Korea ever-increasing are the house-wives and mothers heaving sighs for their meals, children begging food from door to door, women going to the blood banks for their sick husbands and hungry children, and poor people putting up advertisements to sell their eyes and hearts.

We were liberated on the same day together with the north Korean women from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialism.

But the women in the northern half of the Republic are taking an active part in the social work and political life as masters of the state and society enjoying equal rights with men.

Why do these drastic differences come about in the same country and on the same soil?

It is entirely on account of the different policies pursued in the north and the south.

Hardly had the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea when they turned it into their complete colony and military base by creating a puppet government with their lackeys.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are suppressing the struggle of the south Korean people for political independence, democratic development and the independent, peaceful national reunification.

As for atrocious tortures towards women under the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique, we can find no similar instance in the world so vile.

If the scoundrels arrest patriots, first they put ball-point pens between fingers and roll them giving them a squeeze. After that torture the scoundrels make them kneel down and put a squared bar between the thighs and the calves and tread the thighs at random.

Not only that they lock a woman in a room which keeps vipers inside and let vipers coil themselves round her arms, her legs and her body. They hang a naked woman head over heels and roast her until she confess. When she at last fall unconscious, the scoundrels leap upon her rape her by turns and kill her.

Apart from struggle can neither the least demand for living nor the preliminary hope for freedom be realized in south Korea today.

Where there is oppression and discrimination, there always is struggle.

In spite of the dreadful state of emergency and "emergency measures" under which even existence and democracy cannot be mentioned, the bloody fight for political independence, democratic development and the social emancipation of women is now being waged vigorously at the underground front in south Korea.

In our struggle we are greatly inspired and supported by the socialist construction in the north our beacon of hope, and by the complete social equality and happy life of women in it.

We look up to President Kim Il Sung, who is the benevolent father of the women revolutionaries of south Korea and the great leader of the entire Korean people, as the sun of the nation, fighting under the revolutionary banner of his idea of Juche.

Only when woman revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries of south Korea firmly arm themselves with the immortal Juche idea, can they have a true revolutionary world outlook and successfully solve the difficult and complex task of eliminating inequal treatment of women and liberating them from all fetters.

So women revolutionaries of south Korea organized a study group of Kimilsungism to learn Kimilsungism, the integral system of ideology, theory and method of Juche and in doing so they find the way ahead.

Whatever difficulties and ordeals we may face in future, we will staunchly fight to realize social equality of south Korean women and defend their human rights.

Interview

Question: What are the origin and objectives of your organization?

Answer: People are bound to resist if the dictator intensifies the oppression and discrimination far beyond the limit.

We preferred to struggle to the end against the enemies to die without fighting. This is the origin.

Its objective is the struggle against outside forces and fascist dictatorship and for freedom, democracy and the reunification of the fatherland.

Question: Is your struggle legal or illegal?

Answer: Today south Korea has been turned into a living hell. Pak Jung Hi, in order to make the south Korean people silent, uses all kinds of methods such as "martial law," "emergency measures from No. 1 to 9" and a 20-year-old curfew. Under such conditions it's impossible for us to resort to a legal action.

Question: What is the relationship between your organization and democratic figures and political parties?

Answer: If they make their efforts to have the U.S. imperialists withdrawn from south Korea, overthrow the fascist dictatorship, democratize the society and to realize the national reunification, we will fight together with them, irrespective of their ideas and policies.

Question: What is the relationship between your organization and the north?

Answer: To link its opponents to the DPRK and call them "communists" is a habitual method of the Pak Jung Hi marionette regime.

Such charge have been brought against poet Kim Ji Ha, Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun, ex-president Yun Bo Son and the late Chang Jun Ha, a leading member of the Democratic Unification Party.

Question: Can you return to your native place safely?

Answer: Whether I return home or not, I'll continue to struggle till our long desire comes true. For us, there are many ways and forms of struggle.

◀ Women are forced to accompany the U.S. troops for picnic.

▼ Women have to work 16 hours a day at low wages to eke out a scanty livelihood.

UN Resolution Obliges US Troops to Quit S. Korea

—*Rodong Sinmun Editorial*—

The passage of the 43-nation resolution at the United Nations General Assembly is a result of the 30-year long arduous struggle of the Korean people and the world progressive people to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea which they are occupying under the U.N. flag and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; it is a turn in the history of the United Nations, said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the WPK) in an editorial Nov. 20 hailing the passage of the 43-nation resolution by a vote of overwhelming majority at the U.N. General Assembly.

Demanding that the United States withdraw all its troops from south Korea without delay in compliance with the U.N. resolution, it stressed:

The result of the vote on the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly is a great victory of our Party's line of independence, policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and independent foreign policy embodying the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a common victory of the Korean people who have vigorously striven for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader and of the progressive countries and peoples of the world who actively supported the just cause of the Korean people.

The active support and approval expressed to the 43-nation resolution by the overwhelming majority of the countries clearly shows that the demands for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea have become an irresistible trend of the present time and that the days have gone never to return when the United States could fake up illegal "resolution," freely manipulating the United Nations, and arbitrarily invade other countries and interfere in their internal affairs.

The editorial continued:

As demanded by the joint resolution of the 43 UN member states fully reflecting the unanimous aspirations and desire of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people, the United States must, first of all, dismantle "the UN Command," withdraw all its troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag without delay and respond to our proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most urgent problem that must be solved in the settlement of the question of our country's reunification is to take 'UN forces' helmets off U.S. occupation troops in south Korea and force them to withdraw completely."

It is the key to the settlement of the Korean question to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is the main factor blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and engendering a constant danger of war in Korea.

To force the U.S. troops illegally occupying south Korea to withdraw and put an end to the foreign interference in our country is an urgent matter which brooks no further delay both in light of the developments in our country and in light of the demand of the times.

Now that the United Nations adopted the resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, the United States, which had so far claimed that it was keeping its troops in south Korea according to a UN "resolution," must find it more difficult to avoid its obligation to carry it out. Since the United States itself declared in its "draft resolution" that it would dismantle "the UN Command," it must dissolve it without delay.

The "UN forces" in south Korea are none other than U.S. troops. Therefore, if "the UN Command" is dismantled, the U.S. troops wearing the helmets of the "UN forces" must get out of south Korea. The dissolution of "the UN Command" and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops can never be separated from each other.

It is an anachronistic act to try to justify the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea with what they call a "treaty" cooked up between the United States and the puppets or to justify the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea with non-existing "threat of southward aggression."

Our principled stand for settling the question of Korea's reunification by peaceful means is unshakable, declared the editorial.

It continued:

It is a very urgent problem to sign a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States under condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

If a peace agreement were signed between the DPRK and the U.S. and the present armistice agreement were replaced by it, favourable conditions would be created for achieving a durable peace in Korea, eradicating the factor of another war in our country, and for solving the Korean question independently and peacefully. Furthermore, it would greatly help toward guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world.

Whether the United States responds to the call for signing a peace agreement, or not, is a touchstone attesting whether it truly wants peace to be maintained and consolidated in Korea and Asia, or not.

We have already put forward reasonable and realistic ways for solving all problems arising in preserving a durable peace in Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country after the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

The editorial warns in conclusion:

The United States and the south Korean puppets should act with discretion, looking straight at the reality.

With U.S. troops deployed, the DMZ, a nuclear minefield, divides Korea into two.

The United States would suffer a more shameful defeat, if it refused to pull out of south Korea and persisted in the aggressive manoeuvres against the Korean people, turning a deaf ear to the repeated warnings of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people. (KCNA)

US Can't Shirk UN Resolution: DPRK Mission

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participating in the 30th UN General Assembly made public a statement on the 19th November in connection with the fact that the debate on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly ended in the great victory of the DPRK Government's independent national reunification and foreign policies advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The statement noted: The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is glad at the UN General Assembly's adoption of a fair resolution on the Korean question this year, the first of its kind in the UN history, and warmly supports and welcomes this.

The adoption of the 43-nation draft resolution reflecting the policy of national reunification of the DPRK Government with the approval of an overwhelming majority of UN member nations is a striking demonstration of the correctness of the policy of independent and peaceful reunification and the independent foreign policy consistently maintained by the Government of our Republic and of their great vitality.

This is a great victory of the Korean people won in the struggle for national reunification and, at the same time, a common victory for the world peace-loving peoples who have actively supported and encouraged the just cause of the Korean people. And this is a great inspiration to the world peace-loving peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and independent development, progress and peace and, at the same time, a heavy blow at the United States and its lackeys trying hard to perpetuate the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea and create "two Koreas" to freeze the split of Korea. This brilliant victory is a fine fruition of the protracted, stubborn struggle of the Korean people and the world progressive peoples.

In fact, the passage of the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member states declared null and void all the illegal "resolution" designed to justify the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea which had been adopted at the United Nations over the past period under the coercion of the United States.

The statement expressed heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the 43 countries and the representatives of all countries who expressed support and sympathy with their draft resolution.

Noting that with the adoption of the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations at the current UN General Assembly, the United States can no longer commit criminal aggressive acts in Korea under the name of the United Nations, the statement emphasized:

The United States has twaddled so far that it keeps its aggression armed forces in south Korea under the UN "resolution." Now that the United Nations adopted a resolution calling for the disbandment of the UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops present in south Korea under the UN flag, the United States cannot shirk its obligation to implement this resolution.

The United States must, first of all, disband the "UN Command" forthwith and withdraw all its troops occupying south Korea without delay, as this resolution demands.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already declared that it is ready to conclude a peace agreement with the United States any time on condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

If a peace agreement is concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and the armistice agreement is replaced with it, this will greatly contribute not only to removing the source of war in Korea, achieving durable peace and creating favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful settlement of the Korean question but to ensuring peace in Asia and the world.

Whether the United States agrees to conclude a peace agreement or not is a criterion testing whether it truly wants durable peace in Korea or not. The world will sharply watch attitude of the United States toward all these problems. When the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are withdrawn from south Korea and foreign interference is terminated, the tension in Korea will be removed and the Korean people will successfully settle by themselves the question of national reunification, the internal affair of the nation, in a peaceful way on a democratic principle.

The resolution of the current UN General Assembly on creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea correctly reflects the unanimous aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples and the requirements of the present situation in Korea and the times and indicates the basic ways and means for the practical solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

Under the condition in which the 43-nation draft resolution indicating overall ways for the solution of the question of Korea's reunification has been carried, the "draft resolution" of the Western side introduced by the United States and its followers became useless.

In an attempt to recover their disgraceful defeat at the First Committee, the U.S. imperialists resorted to all dirty, cunning means and methods—threat and blackmailing, fraud and swindle.

But, this was futile.

The course of the debate on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly showed more glaringly that the days have gone never to return when the United States could invade other countries and interfere in their internal affairs as it pleased, lording it over the United Nations.

Ours is an era of independence and a new era of history when hundreds of millions people, once oppressed and maltreated, have appeared in the arena of history as its master and are vigorously advancing along the road of independence against all manner of subjugation and inequality. No force on earth can stem this strong trend of history. If the United States persistently resorts to the policies of aggression and war, refusing to abandon the policy of occupation of south Korea, going against the current of the times, it will be further rejected by the peoples and will be unable to evade still more serious punishment of history.

The United States must behave with discretion, looking straight at the changed reality.

The Korean people who enjoy the positive support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the third world countries and the world peace-loving peoples will certainly make the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea sooner or later and achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail. (KCNA)

Pak's AFP "Talk" Proof Of Splittist Policy

Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 29 in a commentator's article lashed out at the malicious propaganda of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the separatist.

Pointing to the "talk" of traitor Pak Jung Hi with an AFP correspondent on the 26th, the article said: His maladroit drama can not deceive anyone or cover up his nature as the traitor, bellicose element, fascist and separatist.

In the so-called "talk" traitor Pak Jung Hi croaked that there is no prospect for unification and maliciously blew the old "anti-communist" trumpet of "threat of southward invasion" to shift responsibility onto us, alleging that the unification has not been achieved because we attempt to "unify the country by communizing south Korea."

Babbling that the north and south should coexist, he again brought forward the "stage-by-stage argument" that the unification problem should be settled through "elections in proportion to the population" to be held after the "preservation" of "peace" and the restoration of "trust" through "dialogue."

The article went on: The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique introduced nuclear weapons and other modern weapons of destruction and military equipment into south Korea and deployed them in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line, and are committing military provocations almost every day against us. Nevertheless, they clamour about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," maligning us who are making all sincere efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. This reminds one of a thief crying "stop thief."

The article said that the clamouring about "co-existence" in our country which is one peninsula where a homogeneous nation lives is one aimed at creating "two Koreas," going against the desire of the whole nation and the demand of the times. This is an out-and-out treacherous slogan and a criminal slogan aimed at perpetuating the split, the article noted.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's talk about "preservation of peace," the article said, is also no less treacherous piffle than "co-existence."

It went on: The puppet is talking about "trust" by word while opposing it in deed. He is resorting to the double-dealing tactics.

The article said:

Those who, clamouring about the so-called "confrontation with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue" refuse all our proposals for the removal of the military confrontation and the realization of many-sided collaboration and intercourse between the north and south and ceaselessly perpetrate aggressive provocative acts to heighten tension, are loudly talking about the "resumption of the dialogue" and the "restoration of trust." What is more brazen-faced than this?

It is a ridiculous trick and political chicanery to clamour about the "elections," keeping as it is the present state of south Korea where not a trace of elementary democracy can be found and the desire for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country becomes a target of capital punishment and which is under the jackboots of the aggression troops of the U.S. imperialists, the very one seeking division and war, the article pointed out.

It stressed:

As can be seen above, all the utterances of traitor Pak Jung Hi that day are nothing but a cock-and-bull story of the traitor aimed at fixing the division, speeding up war preparations and further intensifying the brutal suppression of the people and designed to cover up the fascist suppression and treacherous act of his clique of traitors, throw the dust in the eyes of the people and thus extricate themselves from the present catastrophic predicament.

Such poor burlesque will only reveal the dirty nature of the traitor more clearly and further hasten his doomsday.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must stop running riot. (KCNA)

Singing Students Defy Seoul Court

Anti-Pak Struggle Resurges

A second trial at the Seoul district court of the "second case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students" has come a cropper on Nov. 24 in face of the strong oppression of the defendants.

When the hearing opened, 22 south Korean student defendants shouted in unison: "We reject the trial because we don't recognize the revitalized constitution and emergency measures" and "we want only freedom even if we may be hanged or shot to death."

These students were arrested on charge of violations of the "emergency measures No. 9" last May. The charges are that before and after the May 13 proclamation of the fascist "emergency measures No. 9," they held meeting several times at the cathedral in Myongdong, Seoul to organize the anti-"government" campaign on nation-wide scale. They are reported to have resolved to fight for the "abolition of the revitalized constitution and emergency measures No. 9" and against the "students homeland defence corps."

Among the defendants were: Sim Ji Yon, graduate student of Seoul Univ.; Han Gyong Nam, a senior of the political and diplomatic course of Koryo Univ. and students of Yonse Univ., Rihwa Women's Univ. and the Institute of Foreign Studies.

The morning trial proceeded without any "indictment" being read. The defendants, criticizing the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency measures No. 9," expressed their determination not to speak at the court.

Choe Ryol, a graduate of Kangwon Univ., stated: "Is there anyone who is qualified to try us at this court? We will wage a staunch struggle against the revitalized constitution, emergency measures and suppression of freedom of speeches."

The court was hurriedly adjourned in less than one and a half hour after its opening.

In the afternoon hearing, again, the students set themselves against the trial, which they branded as entirely unjustified and illegal. They rose from their seats all at once and declared: "Let us all withdraw from the court because we are not defendants and our presence in the court is meaningless." Then, the judge couldn't but declare the interruption of the trial. The puppet court then resorted to "separate hearings," calling out the students one by one.

This scene was described by the Japanese newspaper, The Tokyo Shimbun on Nov. 25, as dominated by a confident but stern attitude on the part of the students. The defiant sentiments climaxed in a chorus of songs and hand clappings when the students were joined by their families and more than 200 students, present there as observers. The defendants withdrew from the court en masse.

The first trial, held at the same puppet Seoul district court on Nov. 10, was a mess, too. All these students shouted "Let's reject a judge as unqualified," and threw the trial into utter confusion. When the questions were attempted, Sim Ji Yon; a graduate student of Seoul Univ., exclaimed: "We don't want to be actors of an illegal trial" and then he kept mum. Other defendants joined him in boycotting the trial and stood up all at once, shouting "Slip the handcuffs off us."

On Nov. 21, 16 defendants, including former journalist of Tonga Ilbo and students of Seoul Univ. sang a song all together at a Yondung branch of the same court and foiled the trial.

Among the defendants are Li Bu Yong, who was spokesman for more than 100 newsmen of Tonga Ilbo, which had been on strike since March demanding press freedom, Li Shin Bom, a former Seoul Univ. student activist, five students from Chungang Univ. and a day laborer.

In the morning session they pleaded that they participated in the memorial services for the late Kim San Jin, a student of the agriculture college of Seoul Univ. who killed himself on April 11. His suicide was committed in protest against political oppression. "The revitalized constitution," they claimed, "was not endorsed through a direct election."

At the afternoon trial, as soon as the judges entered the court, 16 defendants stood up to chorus a song. The judges and policemen tried to stop the song but, the chorus continued unabated. The defendants shouted: "We are singing a song as we are now faced with difficulties. We can't promise not to sing a son at the future trial."

The result was an indefinite adjournment.

They were on suspicion of having organized of the anti-"government" rally at Seoul Univ. last May. The rally was held at the agriculture college of Seoul Univ. on May 22, 9 days after the proclamation of the "emergency measures No. 9."

Over 1,000 students took part in the rally. More than 300 students were taken to the police station. Twenty-six among them were prosecuted. According to the "emergency measure No. 9" over 400-500 students were reportedly expelled from universities.

Recent series of resistance at the court were unusual since the defendants risked death. The 8 alleged "members of the People's Revolutionary Party" were already executed in April. The "emergency measures No. 9" stipulates a death penalty for any offender.

Richard Halloran, a chief of the Tokyo branch of The New York Times, wrote in his article reprinted in the ASAHI EVENING NEWS on Sep. 23; "....President Park Chung Hee of south Korea appears to have suppressed almost all dissidence against his authoritarian rule....his government has imprisoned or threatened to jail leaders of opposition parties, put critics and potential adversaries under heavy surveillance, harassed Christian clergymen, and intimidated scholars and students to silence.... 'Politically, things are so quiet around here,' said a longtime Western resident of Seoul, 'that it's spooky.'"

The "spooky quiet of Seoul" was repeatedly broken by the outcries and choruses of the students at the court.

A Thursday prayer meeting—the rally for the Christians who were involved in political cases and was suspended for a long time—was resumed at the Christian hall in Seoul on Nov. 18.

"KCIA" Atrocities As Reported Abroad

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (March of 1973)

Pak is a merciless dictator, more dyed-in-the-wool than the south Koreans think.

He is considered the most cruel, inhumane jailer. In short, he is called a supreme jailer.

The south Korean realities reveal the unmistakable true colors of Pak Jung Hi's personal dictatorship.

The New York Times Magazine (May of 1973)

Korea's democracy was in any case misshaped and dwarfed. Since the army had seized power in 1961, Park and his henchmen had manipulated parties and electioneering and had kept the National Assembly basically in the role of a debating society. The Korean C.I.A. had harassed politicians common citizens alike, and the courts had been allowed little independence. Corruption was rife and politicians of all stripes showed the same zeal as army generals for monopolizing power and manipulating the economy to their own benefit.

Newsweek (October of 1973)

Today, with financial interests in hotels and casinos to help pay for its 50,000 agents around the world, the KCIA's eight bureaus are responsible for everything from harassing non-Communist intellectuals to watching all airport arrivals and departures. It has also enlarged its international activities abroad; pressuring Koreans overseas and occasionally "lifting" Park's critics, like Kim back to Korea for "trial."

The Times (August of 1974)

During the past six months President Park, who apparently fears that his government will be overthrown by a popular uprising, has systematically erased the last vestiges of democracy in Korea to repress any form of criticism.

Using the bogey of North Korea as a pretext to suppress demands for restoration of democratic rights, the regime has issued emergency decrees which threaten anyone who criticizes the President or his self-imposed constitution with death or imprisonment.

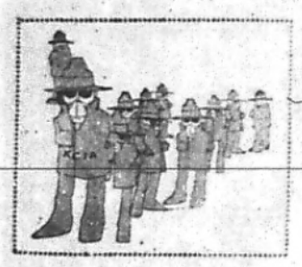
Foreign Men Blacklist by "KCIA"

Printed here are some of 70 foreign personalities, including 31 Japanese, blacklisted by the south Korean "CIA" for helping the democratic campaign in south Korea, as revealed by the Japanese weekly "Shukan Gendai"....Ed.

American	E. Reischauer	Havard Univ. Prof.
	J. Cohen	Ditto
	H. Ashmore	Dir. of Centre of Democratic Inst.
	R. Halloran	New York Times Tokyo Bureau Chief
	D. Oberdorfer	Washington Post Ditto
	B. Krisher	Newsweek Ditto
	E. Pond	CSM Tokyo Correspondent
	B. Wideman	Freelancer
	G. Henderson	Tufts Univ. Prof.
	I. Morris	Amnesty International US Chapter Chief
	H. Nickel	Time Tokyo Bureau Chief
	S. Jameson	Los Angels Times Ditto
	N. Geigher	Quaker
	R. Scalapino	Prof. of Univ. of California
	D. Kirk	Chicago Tribune writer
	F. Butterfield	New York Times Tokyo Correspondent
	J. Given	Chicago Daily News Ditto
	I. Hall	Philadelphia Bulletin Ditto
British	R. Whymant	Guardian Ditto
	P. Hazelhurst	London Times Ditto
Swiss	C. Mueller	Neue Zuercher Zeitung Ditto
Australian	G. Clark	The Australian Ditto
	G. Powel	Christian Minister in Melbourne
W. German	G. Hielscher	Suddeutsche Zeitung Ditto
	K. Bender	Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung Ditto

(Cabled by "foreign minister" Kim Dong Jo to all south Korean "embassies" on May 29, 1974.)

Shown here is a confidential letter sent by Seoul's puppet foreign minister to its embassies as exposed by the Japanese weekly "Shukan Gendai" issued on Sep. 26, which blacklisted 70 foreign personalities as hostile.



Seven Witchhunts by "KCIA"

Introduced here are in photos seven cases of notorious frameups and kidnappings by the "KCIA," called "the contemporary version of witchhunts."

The south Korean "CIA" has so far mercilessly hunted the anti-Pak peoples as the Gestapo did to back up Hitler's dictatorship. Preys to the "KCIA" include opposition leaders, youth and students, journalists, Christians and professors.

The world was shocked at a recent report on American CIA plots to assassinate foreign leaders: "The 007 agents are not men in novels but are actual operatives!" "Check its secret activities in our countries!" The public applies a heavy pressure upon the CIA to stop its outrageous activities.

The south Korean "CIA" is a son of the American CIA's.

Now, the "KCIA" men are wanted by the FBI on charges that they conducted the illegal activities in the US by infiltrating its agents to break up anti-Pak meetings and threatening the Korean residents there. Further, the Japanese people urge the Diet to deport its agents, camouflaged as "embassy" officials.

With "KCIA" James Bond agents becoming more truculent, hardly a day passes without reports coming from Seoul on bloodbath—the common people are subjected to more agony and death.

Branding it as "a rapist of democracy," The People's Korea indicts political frameups, kidnappings, atrocious tortures and murderous trials by the "KCIA"....Ed.

Mass Kidnap from Berlin

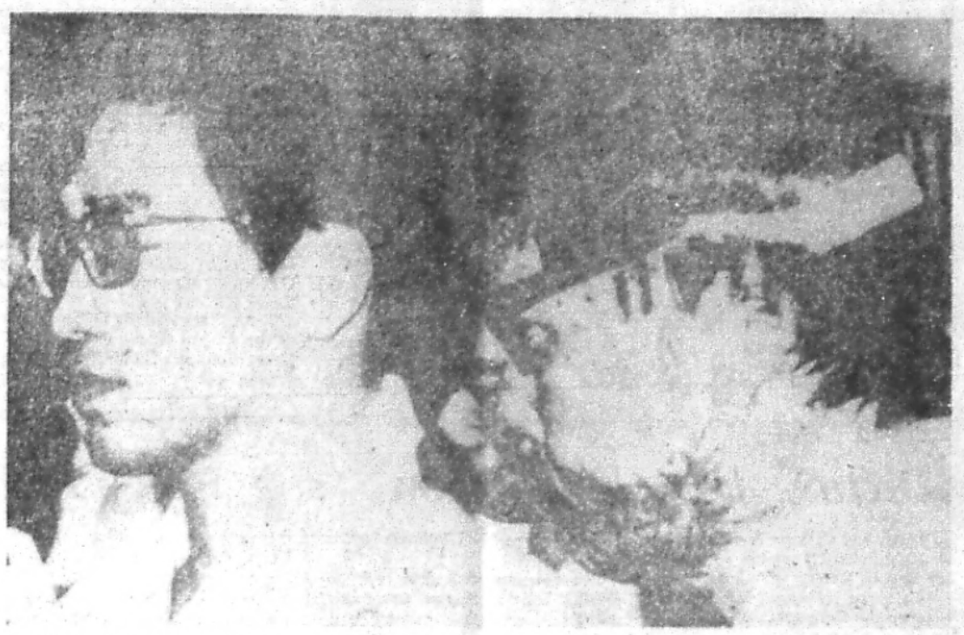
(Photo: Composer Yun I San, victim of this case, was released on Jan. 24, 1969. During his one-year and half imprisonment, he was subjected to harsh torture.)

On June, 1967, the "KCIA" kidnapped 20 south Koreans from West Germany—students, doctors, men of culture, artists, "government" employees and businessmen. The abduction aimed at diverting the south Korean people's mounting indignation at Pak's illegal "election" in the "presidential election" held in May, the same year.

The case developed into a major domestic and international issue, placing the Pak Jung Hi fascist group under heavy fire from all the corners of the world. Shocked by this abduction, the Bonn authorities deported three officials of the "south Korean embassy" in West Germany in protest to the "KCIA's" infringement upon its sovereignty and cancelled its economic aid worth of 70 million marks to south Korea.

The ringleader Kim Hyong Uk, the then "KCIA" chief and now an exile in the US, admitted: "First of all, I infiltrated a secret agent 'X' into West Germany to seek a pretext of 'framing up a north Korean spy-ring case'. After getting an approval of the kidnapping list from 'president' Pak, I translated the kidnapping operation into practice."

So Brothers Case



(Photo: So brothers are shown tried at a Seoul court on groundless charges: the elder brother So Sung, right, has his face so grimly disfigured as a result of torture.)

On April 20, 1971 the KCIA cooked up the "campus spy-ring case" and arrested 50 peoples including some youngsters from Japan. On May 13, it committed the brutality of confirming "penal servitude for life" imposed on So Sung, a student from Japan studying at Seoul University and 7 years in prison on his younger brother, So Jun Sik. The arrest of the So brothers was illegal from every point of view and the tortures inflicted upon them were barbarous beyond human imagination.

After torutures by fire and electricity So Sung was minus ears and he could not close his eyes due to the contraction of the muscles. So Jun Sik told about the shuddering torture and maltreatment: "They stripted me naked, bound me right with a rope, poured water on me and threw me outside in a cold winter day. They poured four kettlefuls of water by force into my mouth and made me vomit everything in my stomack, one of their torture methods.

Kim Dae Jung Kidnap

(Photo: Kim Dae Jung weeps as he describes the kidnapping to the newsmen at his home in Seoul.)

On Aug. 8, 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique had agents of the "KCIA" abduct Kim Dae Jung, a former "presidential" candidate, in broad daylight in the heart of Tokyo, Japan with a view to killing him.

The Pak clique summoned in June, 1974 Kim Dae Jung under house arrest to investigate him on charges of violating the so-called "election law" during his past election campaigns including the "presidential election" of 1967.

On Sep. 12 this year, Mr Kim was illegally sentenced to five year's imprisonment on charges of violating the "election law" at the "27th court session" farce.

"Ulrung-Do" Case

(Photo: South Korean patriots involved in the so-called "spy-ring case based on Ulrung-do Island" were illegally court-martialed on Apr. 8, 1975.)

The spy-ring case was cooked up by the "KCIA" in February, 1974, with the result that 49 south Korean revolutionaries and patriots were arrested.

The arrested consisted of seamen, peasants, office clerks, professors and politicians.

Belonging to the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, they had fought against outside forces and dictatorship and for national salvation in the province centering on Taegu and Ulrung-do Island and on Pusan and Seoul.

As a result, anti-fascist, democratization movements vigorously spread.

In an attempt to suppress the powerful movement, with the notorious "presidential emergency decrees" issued one after another, the Pak Jung Hi fascist puppet clique groundlessly labelled the revolutionaries as spies. They were imprisoned, and every thinkable method of persecution and torture was resorted to, in order to fabricate "confessions."

At last on April 8 this year of the 49 arrested the Pak clique gave at the court-martial a death rap to 10, a life term to 4, and imprisonment of up to 15 years, with forfeit of civil rights, to 25.

"NFYSD"

(Photo: South Korean students arrested by puppet policemen on Oct. 2, 1973 when they rose in anti-"government" struggle)

As the present rulers of south Korea were bent on suppression of the people after rigging up the "revitalized" dictatorial system, issuing in succession a fascist "state of emergency" and "emergency measures," youth and students formed the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy (NFYSD)," their legal fighting organisation.

They waged a strenuous struggle in Seoul, Pusan and other parts of the country under the slogan "Away with revitalized dictatorship!" "Dissolve the KCIA!" and "End to dependence on Japan!"

On April 3, 1974, faced with massive student demonstrations, the Pak clique issued a decree known as "emergency measure" No. 4 and arrested over 1,000 students and public figures. Two hundred and fifty-three of them were referred to the "procurators" section of the extraordinary military tribunal and, to begin with, 54 persons were brought before the military tribunal, 14 sentenced to death, the remaining 39 to life imprisonment and other heavy penalties. Two Japanese involved were sentenced to a 20-year imprisonment.

Charging falsely that "the 'NFYSD' conspired with Pyongyang through the 'PRP'" and "two Japanese were dispatched as spies from the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun)," the Pak clique stepped up anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun campaigns througout the country.

"PRP" Case

(Photo: Wives of the so-called "PRP" members staged a demonstration before the U.S. embassy to demand the release of their husbands and to protest Ford's November 1974 visit to Seoul which backed up Pak Jung Hi's oppressive policy.)

In April, 1974, the "KCIA" alleged that what they termed the "People's Revolutionary Party" (PRP) was behind the so-called "National Federation of Students and Youth for Democracy" as real wirepullers in waging students' nationwide demonstration.

The arrested were summarily tried by a military tribunal. Seven were condemned to death and fourteen given sentences from 20 years to life imprisonment. And On April 8, this year, eight of them were hanged in the Seoul prison within 24 hours after the sentence in the court martial.

The "PRP" has not existed in south Korean history, however, the name "PRP" was invented by the "KCIA" to frame up a "Pyongyang-controlled communist group."

The trials were held behind closed doors. The defendants' wives were warned not to talk to anyone about the trials and were threatened their husbands would face peril if they did.

As for this case, American Rev. G. Ogle, deported from Seoul on the ground he investigated this case, said: "The Pak regime needed a fabrication to support charges against university students. This is a strategy of the Pak regime to maintain its oppressive control over the south Korean society."

Kim Ji Ha Trial

(Photo: Kim Ji Ha now faces possible execution or life imprisonment.)

Kim Ji Ha, a 34-year old south Korean poet, was arrested in April last year, involved in "the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy (NFYSD)." He was sentenced to imprisonment for life on the groundless charges of violating the "emergency measure No. 4" and "the national security law."

Kim Ji Ha was once released on Feb. 15, this year. But, he was arrested again on March 13, on charges of violating the "anti-communist law" for he had exposed in a newspaper article the nature of the "case of the PRP" after he was released.

Kim has long been used as the pawn of Pak in his anti-communist witchhunts.

Husbands Are Innocent: Wives Claim

Kim Jin Seung, wife of Song Sang Jin:

My husband was involved in the "PRP" case framed up by the "KCIA" ten years ago.

Afterwards, he was unable to engage in any social activities as he was placed under round-the-clock surveillance by the "KCIA." Although he was in such a state, he was suddenly arrested this time again and condemned to death as one of the "real wirepullers" of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

The "KCIA" could not produce any evidence to prove that he was a communist. Of course, the "PRP" did not exist in the world—it was made clear during the court proceedings of the 1964 "PRP" case.

The investigation team of the 1974 case consisted of the director of the "KCIA," and the chief and the vice-chief of its 6th bureau. They were the ringleaders of the 1964 frameup.

Our family is poor. So poor, we were unable to pay a high school entrance fee for our eldest son. At that time, Chong Jae Kwan, one of my husband's friends, had mercy on us and paid the sum for us. He was also arrested on the charge that the money was really the political fund to the "PRP" and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Kang Sun Hui, wife of U Hong Son:

On the morning of May 2, 1974, after the announcement of the "NFYSD" case, he was taken to the "KCIA." Of course, the "KCIA" men made a domiciliary search but couldn't find any material evidence.

The "KCIA" subjected my husband to hair-raising torture to force him to confess "spying" and sign a "statement" prepared by it.

"My husband is dead and gone....": A wife of a so-called "PRP" member moans her lost husband.

Torture was so barbarous that my husband tried to kill himself by throwing himself from a third-floor window.

The reason that he was made one of the four leading wirepullers of the "NFYSD," is that he met Li Su Byong, one of the alleged "PRP" members.

The prosecutor's "statement" said that he plotted in coffee-house to overthrow the "government." Is there any man who works out such a bold plan in a coffee-shop?

I support a seventy-year old grandmother and four young sons. I am deeply concerned about their future.

There is no alternative for me, a weak woman, but to appeal to you. So I wrote this short note. Please help the innocent people, including my husband! Please help us for the cause of justice!

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Sinbo-sa. Office: 5. Tsukudo Hachiman-cho. Shinjuku-ku. Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269)0131-8 Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 30 yen (10 cents)